

Home, active in Belle Maison, Club 25 and on the advisory board of Historical Commission Advisory Council. During her husband's Congressional years, she was active in the Congressional Wives Club, Texas Breakfast Club, and Texas State Society. She loved her life in Washington where she would give tours of the White House on a regular basis. In 1977, she and her husband were named the first recipients of the J. Wesley Smith Award given annually by East Texas Baptist University for outstanding achievements.

Mary was a devoted Christian and served as a member of Eastern Hills Church of Christ in Marshall. She is survived by three daughters and sons-in-law, Becky and W.F. Palmer, Amanda and Tom Wynn, and Sandra and Don Bodenhamer; five grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren. She was a very loving, wonderful mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother; she was someone you wanted to emulate. Mary was a wonderful wife to her husband and wherever he was, she loved being there.

Madam Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to honor the life, accomplishments, and memory of Mrs. Mary Madeleine Segal Hall. Her contributions will be greatly missed but her kindness and service will not be forgotten.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3288,  
CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT. 2010

SPEECH OF

**HON. ED PERLMUTTER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 10, 2009*

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to day to let the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reflect a clerical error in the Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2010.

In July of this year, shortly after the Committee on Appropriations made available the appropriations requests included in its Transportation and Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, it came to my attention my name was incorrectly placed as a joint sponsor of a project request which provides \$10,312 for the Southeast Corridor Light Rail in Denver, Colorado. While I am supportive of this project and the broader FastTracks mass transit plan of Colorado's Regional Transportation District, RTD, I did not request funding for this project. Upon discovery, my staff informed the Committee on Appropriations of this error and asked that it be corrected.

On December 10, the House passed the Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2011. In that conference report, my name was again mistakenly attached to this project by committee staff during the filing process. Because both chambers have passed this conference report, there is no method short of a Presidential veto for me to correct this error. Therefore, I would like to let the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reflect this mistake and my lack of involvement in this project.

To be clear, no official from RTD or any other organization asked me or my staff to request funding for this project. Nor did I submit any material to the Appropriations Committee requesting funding for this project. As such, I did not post information on the process on my

official website. However, for the sake of transparency and public accountability, I have certified in writing that I have no financial interest in this project.

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES WAR BONDS ACT OF 2009

**HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 16, 2009*

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce before the House of Representatives, the War Bonds Act of 2009. War bonds are a cost-effective way to reduce our dependence on foreign creditors and create an outlet for Americans to express their patriotism and support for our servicemembers as well as the security mission for which they are deployed.

To be sure, thousands of Americans have made tremendous sacrifices over the course of this war. Members of the military, their families, and their friends have gone above and beyond the call of duty, and we must never take their service for granted. Many of us have begun shopping for our friends and families this holiday season, while a relatively small group of families are preparing to send their loved ones off to battle.

We have an opportunity to bridge that disconnection. We have an opportunity to open our wallets and provide gifts, big or small, to our troops. These funds will go toward more than war machinery, but to clothing, feeding, securing, and providing medical services for our service men and women abroad. It will allow them the means to make quick work of their mission and to return home safely to their families. The War Bonds Act of 2009 will allow Americans to show their support for the troops even if they are wary about the war itself.

We also need to responsibly finance the increase in troop levels rather than continuing deficit spending for the mission. Each soldier, sailor, airman, and marine that we send abroad costs \$1 million per deployment. A 34,000 person troop increase could raise our Afghanistan tab by some \$40 billion per year, affecting our ability to invest domestically and to rebuild our military from the wear of the Iraq war. In past wars, Congress has raised taxes to fund most of our fighting, but since 9/11 the war bills have been piling up. Our engagements in the Middle East have been financed primarily by debt, money borrowed from foreign countries. In fact, nearly \$3.5 trillion—46 percent of U.S. debt—is held by foreign investors.

War bonds allow us to borrow from ourselves, rather than other countries. United States savings bonds are considered some of the safest investments in the world. They are available in predetermined denominations and mature over a period of time while accruing interest. After a number of years, the owner of the bond can collect the face value cost of the bond plus interest. All U.S. savings bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government.

The legislation I am introducing today will allow American citizens to do our part without being required to do so through taxation. The legislation will authorize the Treasury to issue and market war bonds to the American people

to help finance the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

I believe that we need shared sacrifice and fiscal discipline in financing the war effort. Where we have sacrificed our future with billions of dollars of deficit spending on the war, we can begin bringing down that deficit with much smaller individual sacrifices now.

The U.S. War Bonds Act of 2009 finds a precedent in World War II savings bonds. From May 1, 1941, through December 1945, the War Finance Division and its predecessors were responsible for the sale of nearly \$186 billion worth of government securities. Of this, more than \$54 billion was in the form of war savings bonds.

I believe that the same patriotism is alive and well today, and that as a Nation and a people we have not lost the will to make collective sacrifices for the greater good. The men and women in the U.S. military are fighting year-round in faraway places, with their sacrifices and those of their families beyond comprehension. I believe that in that same spirit, Americans will be able to use war bonds to offer a token of respect, admiration, and support for those in uniform who show the same for us every day of their lives.

A BILL TO DIRECT THE PRESIDENT TO TRANSMIT TO CONGRESS A REPORT ON ANTI-AMERICAN INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 16, 2009*

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, H.R. 2278 condemns the use by groups designated as Foreign Terrorist Organizations in the Middle East of television programs to incite anti-American violence.

I do not condone the use of television programming to promote anti-American sentiment in the Middle East; I strongly object to it. Similarly, I strongly condemn ongoing policies that seek to punish civilian populations in an effort to undermine political leadership in their respective countries. However, if we want to stop anti-American incitement in the Middle East, we must end our military occupation of Iraq and Afghanistan, we must put an end to the drone attacks in Pakistan and we must end the blockade of Gaza.

Our continued occupation fuels the insurgency in Iraq and the Taliban in Afghanistan. Just this week, over 100 people have been killed and almost 200 wounded in a series of bombings in Baghdad, resulting in one of the deadliest attacks in Iraq this year. President Obama accepted his Nobel Peace Prize as over 16,000 American troops were readying for deployment as part of our military escalation in Afghanistan.

More unmanned drone attacks in Pakistan have been authorized by President Obama during his first three months in office than President Bush ordered during his entire presidency. Predator drones have killed hundreds of innocent civilians and have spurred significant anti-American sentiment. The recent revelations that the C.I.A. is running the predator drone program show that we are deploying an extraordinary use of lethal force in a country we are not at war with.